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CITY ITEMS.

A Nice Present.

No more appropriate gift can be bestowed than a nice pair of Shoes, and no place can be found where you can have a better stock from which to select than South & Ross's 63 Market street, who are disposing of their most desirable goods at the lowest possible prices. Having bought exclusively for cash, they are prepared to sell their goods as low as any other house in the city. Give them a call. South & Ross, No. 63 Market street, third door below Fourth.

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At Pittock's.

"Very Queer."

Pharrah's Serpents sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

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Merchants and private citizens, buying, selling or presenting Christmas presents, will find McFaden's Package Express a great convenience for delivering packages of all shapes and sizes, at any hour required. Principal office No. 40 Fifth street, where orders or packages can be left.

"Have you Seen them Yet."

Pharrah's Serpents sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug store.

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Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 196 Front street, New York. The delightful muffins and corn bread at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, are made with this Pioneer Yeast Powder.

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Supplied at published yearly rates, at Pittock's. Delivered or sent by mail.

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Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Suitable for Presents.

Fine perfumery, perfumery boxes, toilet sets, fancy soaps, &c., &c., the finest stock in the city can be seen at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

No Sewing Machine

Will embroider but a Grover & Baker.

Elegant.

A friend showed us, a day or two since, a most elegant and beautiful present he had just purchased to surprise his wife with by presenting it to her on Merry Christmas. It was beautiful and substantial, exceedingly ornamental and superlatively useful, and exquisitely delightful and satisfying. That gift combines all the excellencies and superior qualifications that make a suitable present so difficult to select, and when well selected, so cordially welcome. It was a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, purchased at No. 2 F. P. Carpenter's, No. 27 Fifth street.

Get None

But a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

A Beautiful Stock of Albums

At Pittock's.

None but a Grover & Baker

Will answer for all family purposes.

Drop In

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, and examine their fine stock of perfumery, toilet articles, brushes, pocket books, perfume boxes, ladies' purses and work boxes, cigar cases and holders, &c., for the holidays, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

6,000 Photographs

At Pittock's.

Games for Old and Young

At Pittock's.

Protection of Home Industry

Is the life of a nation—therefore patronize Sawyer's Barber's shaving and Toilet Soap, which has no superior, and cheap at 30 cents a cake.

A Grover & Baker

Is the most appropriate Holiday gift.

Notice to Skaters.

Grand March at Central Park, Ninth ward, on Christmas afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the direction of Col. James Scott. Music by Great Western Band. Admission 25 cents.

Toy Books and Juveniles

At Pittock's.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

A Grover & Baker

Is a health restorer to broken down needle-women.

A Box of Cigars

Would be a suitable present for a gentleman. A fine stock at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Fine English Razors,

Morocco Wallets, inlaid hair brushes, dressing cases, ladies' work boxes, &c., &c., suitable for presents at McClarran & M'Kennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

A Grover & Baker

Will make the home cheerful and happy.

Eggs-of-Pharoahs, Serpents,

At Pittock's.

Cloak Manufactory.

Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is complete at all times with the novelties of the season; their prices are at the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their stock will be found complete with saleable goods suitable for the wants of the wholesale trade. 21 Fifth street.

The New Chemical Toy.

Pharrah's Serpents sold wholesale and retail by McClarran & M'Kennan, druggists, 85 Market street near Fifth street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Open January 2, 1866. Rooms should be secured at once. Address Rev. B. T. Taylor.

Fathers, Brothers and Sons,

Should get a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

The Grover & Baker

Is the simplest, cheapest and best in use.

Shawls from One Dollar.

We have now in stock full lines of fashionable Shawls, from the Breakfast Shawl at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of Shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices. Bates & 21 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Can be furnished with pure pulverized mustard seed, Kentucky, English or Trieste, warranted to draw blisters, at C. Braun & Co.'s spice mills, Pennsylvania avenue extension, near Fifth street.

Dalton's Knitting Machines.

The variety of knitting which is done on these machines is truly wonderful, as any one will be convinced by calling at the office, No. 24 Fifth street, up stairs, where all kinds of knitting is done to order.

Terrific Railroad Collision.

SHEFFIELD, Warren county, Pa., December 22, 1865.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

One of those terrific ace dents, for which nobody is to blame, occurred at this station at half-past nine o'clock last night. The through freight train for Erie left Kane Station, on the summit of the mountain, about eight o'clock, P. M. The track was evidently covered with snow, the weather cold, and the grade, for a part of the way, quite steep. The rails covered with the falling snow, and the air darkened thereby, the train-men were unable to see any considerable distance, which partially excuses them. The speed of the descending train, and the roughness of the road, caused a jolting, which probably threw out or broke the connecting pins, and thus divided the train into three divisions. The first division came to this station and stopped at the water tank. The fireman went to the rear of the tender, and while in the act of reaching for the water hose, struck sight of the rear car of the train, coming at the speed of probably forty miles per hour, struck the rear car of division No. 3, loaded with coal, literally crushing it to atoms, while the poor fireman was thrown over the tank house, a distance of thirty feet, and striking on soft ground no bones were broken, and probably no fatal injury received. One other car, also loaded with coal, was thrown off, and several others injured. Keeler's bulk oil car was in the midst of the wreck, but slightly injured, except in the forward end, which was buried in the ground across the ditch—the rear car being on the car behind. Mr. Keeler, the inventor of the car, was superintending the oil or dry freight story of the car as a caboose, with stove, bunks, &c., &c., and was not injured, and the car maintained nearly an upright position. He now calls his car the "Bulk Oil Life Preserver." But for its extraordinary strength his escape would have been miraculous.

The iron used for connecting links and pins on this road is of the worst kind, and the fact that the section of the road over the mountain between this station and Ridgeway should be abandoned and another route, seven miles shorter, and less than half the grade, should be adopted, and probably would be but for certain private interests, which took it over the mountain, via Kane Station. The rivalry between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad may eventually compel this and certain other destrable improvements.

THANKSGIVING IN PARIS.—The Americans in Paris celebrated Thanksgiving in an appropriate manner at Le Grand Hotel. Over two hundred and fifty persons sat down to the feast. Minister Bigelow and General Schofield made addresses. The *Imperial* said that our relations with France were excellent, and the highest opinion was entertained of our ability to carry on war and vindicate our system of government. He referred to the sorrow of the diplomatic office, saying they could not be told, but any man who looked at questions from the standpoint of his adversary as well as his own, would early see that our foreign relations are of the most friendly character. General Schofield, in a brief response to a toast to the Army and Navy, expressed the deepest gratification at the cordial reception which he had learned in the manner in which they were entertained on the occasion, in point of character, in point of personal and official dignity, in point of discipline and the mobility of large masses, the armies of the United States have never been excelled. They had not only done what they said they would do, but, when that was done, were quietly disbanded, and every man went to his home, and was mingled with Christian goers back from church on a Sabbath morning, and each soldier returned to his own avocation of peace, as though he had never been before he became a soldier. This was the greatest lesson of the war.

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RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Speech of Mr. Raymond, in House of Representatives, December 21.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, then addressed the House as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should be glad, if it met the sense of those members who are present, to make some remarks upon the general question now before the House, but I do not wish to trespass upon the disposition of those who may be present in regard to this matter. I do not know, however, that there will be a better opportunity to say what I have to say than is now offered, and if the House shall indicate no other wish I shall proceed to say it. (Go on.) I need not say that I have been gratified to hear many things which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Finck) who has just taken his seat. I have no party feeling, nor any other feeling, which would prevent me from rejoicing in the indications apparent on that side of the house for a purpose to concur with the loyal people of the country, and with the loyal submission of the Government, and with the loyal majorities in both Houses of Congress, in restoring peace and order to our common country. I should, perhaps, be willing to take those indications of an interest in the preservation of our Government had come somewhat sooner. I cannot help feeling that such expressions cannot be of as much service to the country as they might be if they had been made and could have had from that side of the House such identifications of an interest in the preservation of the Union; such heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the Government for the preservation of that Union; such hearty denunciation of those who were seeking its destruction, while the war was in progress, that we might have been spared some years of war, some millions of money, and rivers of blood and tears. But, let us not look back to what is over again battles now happily ended. I believe and I am rejoiced to find that members on the other side of the House are ready for the reunion now before us is to restore the Union to its old unity, purified and reborn of everything that is offensive to the full development of the spirit of liberty which it was made to enshrine. I trust that we are to have no more speeches of the members of this House and of this Congress in such measures as may be deemed most fit for the final settlement of this unnatural strife. I am glad to hear that there is no disposition to assume, as a basis of action, that the Union has been severed, and is now two nations. I believe that the Constitution, which is a thing which cannot be modified or overthrown?

MR. KELLY—Never.

MR. KELLY—And whether these rebellious constituencies or States have not been overthrown?

MR. RAYMOND—I do not understand that any particular constitution. It always has a constitution; but it need not have a specific constitution. It may organize itself as it has certain political relations to the Government of the United States; but the fact of these rebellious States having been in a state of actual forcible resistance to the Government, does not constitute its relationship to the government, or its membership of the United States, any more than a divorce between husband and wife in one State is one thing. The fact of its existence as an independent confederation, or of the seceding States united, more harmonious in its action than it has ever been, and never more and its divisible. We, in this Congress are to use the means to restore its union and its harmony, to perfect its relations to the United States in all its parts and in all its action, through all time to come, too strong, too wise and too free ever to invite or to admit of a petition like that to be to be raised against it. Now, Sir, in devising the ways and means to accomplish the great result, I think that the first thing to be done is to get the point from which we start, to understand the nature of the material with which we have to work, the condition of the States and of the States with which we are concerned. I had supposed, at the outset of this session, that it was the purpose of this House to proceed to that work without discussion, and to commit it almost exclusively, if not entirely to the joint committee raised by the Hon. Mr. Hahsen for the consideration of that subject.

But, Sir, I insist that I was glad when I perceived the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) himself the Chairman of the committee of fifteen of that Committee of Reconstruction, lead off in addression of this generous subject, and thus invite at the rest of his wholesale to follow in the line of debate. In the remarks which he made in this body a few days since, he laid down, with the clearness and power which are characteristic of the man, the way and does, its point of departure in commencing this great work, I had hoped that the ground so well taken by him would be that on which we could all of us stand upon it, and consent with him in our common purpose. I am constrained to say, Sir, and I do it without the slightest disposition to create or to exaggerate differences, that I have been pained by the position of the situation of the country with which I cannot concur. I cannot, for myself, start from the entirely logical, which assumes that the States have, by their own action, forfeited their relations to the Union, and that the Government is changed, or whenever it operated in relations with this Government are changed, and it need not be in the power of Congress to say that no State may be necessarily involved in the discussion. I do not know, Sir, that I have made my views on this point clear to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly), who has questioned me upon it, and I am still more mindful whether I am right in the position which I take, and which I am sure is that of the people of the United States, but as truth, within the jurisdiction of the Constitution, and, therefore, just and truly States of the American Union. I have been pained by what seems to me to be a practical relations to the Government of the United States have been destroyed, and we have been endeavoring, through four years of war, to restore them, and make them what they were when the war began. That point of field has given us the means of doing this. We can now re-establish the practical relation of these States to the Government by bringing their jurisdiction over them, which they validly attempted to throw off, is already restored. The conquest we have achieved is not a conquest of territory, but a conquest over the States, whose authority the rebellion had for the time subverted. And, therefore, I hold that the view submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) upon which he has based the next elle some of the consequences which it seems to me must follow the acceptance of his position. If, as he says, upon the close of the waging war with an independent power, with a separate nation, I cannot see how we can talk of reconstruction. We have conquered a territorial condition, and subjecting them to precisely such a state of discipline and training as Congress or the Government of the United States may see fit to prescribe. If I believed in the premises which he assumes, Sir, which though I do not think probably—I might agree with the conclusion he reaches. But, Sir, I believe in the premises. I believe the condition. I cannot believe that these States have ever been out of the Union, or that they are out of the Union now. I believe, on the contrary, that they ever have been or are now in any sense a separate power. If they were, Sir, how and when did they become so? If the United States of this Union—that every one concedes—had to declare war against them, and the Union by the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. It could have no legal, political status in New York, and we could operate to effect any actual change in the relation of the State adopting to the National Government, still less to accomplish the purpose of this Government, which is to accomplish the Constitution of the United States. Well, Sir, did the resolutions of these States, the delegations of their officials, the speeches of members of their legislatures, the ordinances of their Congress accomplish the result? Certainly not. They could not possibly work any change whatever in the relations of the States to the National Government. All their ordinances and all their resolutions were simply declarations of a purpose to secede. That purpose, as the event took place, certainly could not date from the time when their intention to secede was first announced. It first developed itself in their proceeded to carry it into effect. How? It was by sustaining their purpose by arms against the United States. Now, Sir, I submit that I bear mind it. But they sustain it. Were their arms valid against the United States? If they were, then the right of secession was an accomplished fact. If it was nothing more than an abortive attempt—a purpose that failed—then it was a mere question of fact; and we all know what the result is. They did not succeed—they failed to maintain their grounds. In other words, they failed, words, they failed to reach the point from which they started. And the States would become under these circumstances territories, and simply as one of their own governments, deeply so, or whatever they may choose to call them, considering on the field of battle, they surrendered to the Generals who were in command of the armies as agents of the President of the United States, himself the agent and representative of the United States. I regard the surrender as a submission to the gentleman, I am very happy to make—and perhaps I am obliged to for having enabled me to define the point more specifically and accurately than I did at first. Now, there must be at the end of the war, in his possession, and his wounds were the beginning of the controversy. That surrender is due as an act of justice from the defeated party to the victorious party. It does not, however, in any sense, affect the guarantee for the future. Why do we demand a surrender after a battle? Why do we seek to humiliate the enemy by battle? Why do we seek in their fall a surrender of the principles on which they fought? It is that they may be estopped from the basis of controversy and re-establish against the Government of the United States. Now what are the principles which can be made the basis of controversy and re-position, with the expression of the hope that his plan for reconstructing the insurgent States on the principles of the Union would be crowned with entire success. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. H. HOLMES.

For the week ending December 24, the Treasury Department issued 2,000,000 of 7-30 national currency certificates of indebtedness, and $3,973,36 5 in three-year legal-tender notes. Last week the amount issued was $4,000,000, making $10,000,000 in currency of the national banks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that twenty-five cents is the highest rate of stamp duty upon warehouse receipts, which are the evidence of the property deposited or stored may be.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Report of General Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The report of Carl Schurz on the condition of the South was published this morning, occupying nearly all the sixteen closely printed columns of the *Tribune*. Gen. Schurz says at the time he went South he found the people completely crushed, and the state of mind into which the surrender of Lee had plunged them. He says the public mind was so despondent that it was impossible to form any future time, under whatever condition it had been promised would have been received with hope and joy. The most overpowering fact was prepared for leaving the country. The masses remained in a state of stupefied expectation. Now now finds four classes, whom he characterizes as follows: First, those who, although having taken no active part in the rebellion, were in sympathy with it. Second, those who submitted to the result of the war with the determination to accept the situation, and to live in peace with the Government. Third—Intelligibles who still indulge in the hope of final success, and are waiting and watching the war, and still hope for a time when secession should be successful. Fourth—A large class, mostly of young men, and emigrants who have come to the States, but who have not yet practically adopted, and embrace no interest in the country. Of all these classes, except the fourth, a multitude of persons who have no political rights, and therefore no political duties, are the most dangerous. The fourth class, although having no political rights, are the most hopeful. Of the first class, the majority are ready to submit to the authority of the Government, and to live in peace with it, but they are not ready to accept the political consequences of the result of the war. They are not ready to accept the abolition of slavery, and the political equality of the negro. They are not

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, whose knowledge of respective localities, and especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, lands and mines, the intelligence in general, will be acceptable and be inserted. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

CHRISTMAS.—No paper will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

AN interesting and valuable report of the Ohio State Penelogical Society, will be found on the third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day.

BRITISH PRIVATEERING CODE.

The British Privateering Code is about to be adopted, it is said, under the Chilian flag against Spain; and there are rumors afloat that the flag of the Mexican Republic will be put to a similar use against French commerce. Nothing could be more strictly in conformity with the natural order of events. England has claimed for herself the position and rights of teacher of the nations on the ocean. "Britania rules the waves," has ever been her boast. So far as American commerce was concerned she certainly did it the four years prior to and some time after the suppression of the Rebellion. And she did it by permitting privateers to fit out in her ports, go to sea manned by British subjects, armed with British guns, provisioned and coaled at British stations, representing British sentiment, and in every essential respect as much in British as rebel interest. Other nations have not been slow to learn this lesson, and to adopt the British Privateering Code, in defense of which Earl RUSSELL is so earnest and decided. From what ports the Chilian and Mexican privateers are to proceed, we have no direct information. It is not impossible that the suppression of the rebellion having thrown a large piratical class in England out of their accustomed employment, they may have organized again, caring little on whom they depredate, Spanish or French commerce, as it is all the same to those engaged in the piratical business. England may or may not wish to prevent further privateering from her ports,—she may wish to preserve with Spain and France a better faith than she did with the United States. There doubtless are many reasons why she should wish to do so. But she may have reared up a class who will turn against her allies, if not herself directly, what they have learned while engaged in her service against the United States. But whether the new Privateers proceed from British ports or not, and, perhaps, there are no sufficient reasons as yet for supposing they do, it cannot be questioned that they have been stimulated by British practice; and they will point to British precedent and adopt the British Code for Privateers as found in the history of the *Alabamas*, the *Shenandoahs*, the *Semters*, the *Floridas*, and other vessels of the British Privateering fleet.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS

The Southern members elect have had a caucus and determined not to remain in Washington, but to return to their homes and await the action of Congress. This is the wisest course that could have been chosen,—it will do not a little to stimulate the good opinion and confidence in their intentions and spirit, which, more than anything else, is at present wanting to complete the restoration of the Southern States to their former relations in the Union. It is to be observed that since Congress assembled, not a threatening word has escaped the Southern members elect,—on the contrary, their demeanor, so far as is known, has been prudent, conciliatory, and calculated to win the good opinion of the country. Appearances may prove deceptive, but the action of the Southern members in retiring to their homes, to wait patiently the turn of events, is a strong indication in their favor. Mingling among the people of the South, they can, if they will, do much to instruct the minds and reform the actions of the Southern people in those particulars in which, unfortunately, they so much need reforming. Let them prove that the confidence which the President has reposed in the people of the South has not been misplaced, and they will aid materially in making their own way to the seats in Congress from which they are now kept for prudential reasons.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHING.

A resolution has been adopted in the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national system of telegraphing, by which all telegrams shall be forwarded under a system similar to our present postal service under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Postoffice Department.

Perhaps to conclude at once that this is practicable would be predicating too much on incomplete data. That the telegraph in this country is capable of being brought into more universal use, at rates vastly cheaper than those at present paid, does not admit of a doubt. It has ever been the idea of Mr. O'REILEY, who probably understands the capabilities of the telegraph as well as any other man, that it should measurably take the place of the mails in conducting a certain description of correspondence. To this end he would multiply lines, organize them into one system,—if they were rival systems or routes, all the better,—and bring the rates down to such a standard as would bring the wires, like the mails, into common use. To such a plan, he maintains, there are no serious obstacles. That it is something to be desired, cannot be denied. Whether it should be by the Government or private enterprise, is an important question. It may be assumed, however, that it will be some time before private enterprise will be carried to this extent in telegraphing. At present, those who have their money in telegraph lines prefer the present enormous rates and corresponding dividends. The great telegraph lines which now stretch all over our country, are huge monopolies, conducted on a principle quite the reverse of that proposed by Mr. O'REILEY. There are rival lines, but, in this respect, a common principle, and, we may say, a common interest, controls them all. We are not certain that in all cases stockholders have realized large dividends; but we believe it is a fact that certain persons connected with every considerable line in the country have realized large sums. Probably a true history of the great lines would develope some remarkable facts concerning the watering of stocks and other devices, whereby the art of expansion has received some singular illustrations.

There is little probability of a cheap and universal system of telegraphing, similar to that of the mails, ever being put in practice, without government support or control, or legislation of some kind, but we hope that the proposed inquiry will result at least in a step toward such a benefit. If at the same time something could be done to insure greater accuracy, through the manner of building and operating lines, the public would have great reason to rejoice.

ABSTRACTION VS. PRACTICAL ACTION.

As yet no journal of influence has ventured to come up squarely in favor of Mr. STEVENS. His speech has failed to elicit anything more than commendation for it as a very vigorous production for one so far advanced in years. Probably few instances can be found in our history of so signal a failure as that which Mr. STEVENS has made in this instance, if we may judge from the tone of the public press. This arises from very natural causes, chief of which is, that he is manifestly wrong in his ideas and Utopian in purpose. To divide up the South into territories, irrespective of State lines, and distribute the property of the inhabitants among others, as a penalty, in the expectation of disciplining the people thus treated into obedience and loyalty, is so foreign to every principle of logic and nature, that there is no wonder that the mover of the proposition should be unsupported, save by a few unsound minds. The fact is, the public mind has been so impressed with Mr. LINCOLN'S words on this subject, that the arguments of Mr. STEVENS, however charitably he may be regarded individually, are like the idle wind. Nothing that he can drum efface from the minds and hearts of the people, the last words Mr. LINCOLN spoke in public. "We agree," said he, "that the seceded States, so called, are out of their practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but in fact easier to do this without deciding, or even considering, whether those States have ever been out of the Union than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after inperfectly indulge his own opinion, whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

President JOHNSON, so to speak, stepped into Mr. LINCOLN'S shoes and adopted his policy. He has adhered to it with strict fidelity and eminent success. When we remember some of the personal peculiarities—not to say weaknesses—of Mr. LINCOLN, there is great reason for congratulation for the superior firmness of Mr. JOHNSON as well as his equally incorruptible patriotism and integrity. For firmly adhering to Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, he has the support of the country to a degree approaching unanimity never before known in the history of the nation.

Among Republicans there is no occasion for disagreement. The right of private judgment in no one will question. We have no idea that the party is going to shipwreck itself in behalf of an abstraction. Its aims are too practical to allow its energies to be diverted into a fruitless controversy over the abstract question whether certain States have or have not been out of the Union. It will rather address itself to the work of restoring the fraternal relations of all the States and the prosperity of every part of the Republic. Every individual Republican can and should co-operate in this work. When it has been accomplished, in the language of Mr. LINCOLN, he may "forever after innocently indulge his own opinion" on an abstract proposition touching the act of secession as affecting the status of the several States subscribing to it.

It is stated that the leading Fenians of New York, who are making themselves a nuisance in the face of everybody, have a fund of about two millions of dollars—three-fourths of it in the hands of the O'MAHONY clique, the other fourth is in the possession of the ROBERTS faction. Now it must naturally occur to most men that this fund and the designs of this contentious Brotherhood either belong to the swindling order or amount to an aggravated breach of our neutral obligations. Whichever it is, the Brotherhood eminently deserve to be suppressed. And we are glad to perceive that there is a movement on foot in New York having this for its object. The fulminations, the quarrels, the gasconading by the leaders have become grossly offensive to all who are not mixed up with them, and no doubt this is true also of many that are. It would seem that these men have been permitted long enough to play their pranks before the public.

THE January interest on the public debt will be ready for payment on and after to-morrow, the amount being between fourteen and fifteen millions. The regularity and certainty with which the Government is discharging all its financial obligations, is truly gratifying. The debt is handled with ease and perfect control. No convulsion, spasm or doubt ruffles the smooth surface, nothing assails the public confidence. And this solid condition will continue, if we only have wise action in Congress, in fostering American interests, whereby alone we can remain perfect "master of the situation."

THE Mexican Republic is not without money, for one day last week the sum of two millions of dollars in silver, coined at El Paso, was deposited in a Wahington bank, to the credit of the JUAREZ Government. This is not a large sum, it is true, but it is evidence of vitality, quite equal to anything MAXIMILIAN can show, and will do something to keep alive the hope that better days are in store for the Republic.

TAXING SALES.—It is asserted that a respectable minority if not an actual majority of the members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees of the Senate and House are strongly in favor of the repeal of the income section of the tax law, and, in lieu thereof, imposition of a tax on sales, which is one per cent. will produce a revenue of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars; out of receipts for rents, dividends, upon stocks and other justly taxable emoluments, a similar rate of one per cent.; with the specific taxes upon spiritous, malt and vinous liquors, and upon tobacco in its various forms, a further additional sum may be realized, equal to the highest figure at which our present complex, unequal and vexatious system of taxation is put by its advocates. It may not be improper to state in this connection that the Secretary of the Treasury, and, at least, one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the revenue laws, are in favor of this system.

WE have this one criticism of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to offer. If the rebel States were out of the Union, and are now out of it, what is Andrew Johnson doing in the White House? Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the President is "personally desirous" for the restoration of Tennessee. Mr. Stevens, no doubt, can recognize the seeming dilemma in which his position is involved, and would like to see his exposition of it.—*Dayton Journal.*

Mr. Stevens is all right on that question. He opposed, in the Baltimore Convention of 1864, the nomination of Andrew Johnson as Vice President, because he regarded Tennesseans as alien enemies. No Stevens is to cut a straight line, or ramrod. He is too smart an old weasel to be caught in such a logic-trap as the *Journal* sets for him. He looks upon the President as a foreigner.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

JAMAICA NEGROES.—In Jamaica there are upward of three hundred thousand free negroes and colored men. To control "these savages," as they are styled, there is one white regiment, probably not six hundred strong, and a few white artillery men and volunteers. The police are negroes; the Maroons are negroes; the other queen's regiments in the island—there are but two—are negroes also. It is very evident, therefore, that whatever may be the misdeeds and shortcomings of the laborers of that colony, those misdeeds and shortcomings are attributable, not to their being negroes, but to their being a laboring population without sufficient stimulus to labor; for the negro police and the negro troops are as docile as can be desired, and the good conduct of the Maroons is going to be made the subject of a special dispatch from Governor Eyre.

BISHOP POTTER, in an address at the dedication of the church of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., in New York, yesterday, said: "Let a preacher set forth his own fancies instead of the truths of the Gospel from the pulpit—let the tussle be of an operatic character, and men will go away from a church impressed with the conviction that Christ Jesus will hardly make himself known there. Such music as had been introduced into the church lends no spirit of devotion to the worshippers. There are an abundance of hymns, beautiful and impressive, suited to every stage of life in the church, and they should be used."

FORFEITURES OF APPRAISAL.—Secretary McCulloch, in his official letter relative to the release by forfeitures of the appraised value of $1,000 or less, says that the custom collectors and other officers of the customs to release property seized for violation of the customs laws on filing a statement to them of the appraised value thereof, without having first reported the seizure and amount of the appraisal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and obtaining from him the authority to release the property in question upon the payment of its appraised value, as is now required by any act of congress or instructions from his department.

A FINE PRESENT TO GEN. GRANT.—A New York letter of the 22d says: The Stock Exchange did the handsome thing this afternoon, in voting $5,000, as a Christmas present, to General Grant. The money is to be added to what is known as the Grant Testimonial Fund, which now reaches $70,000. When $100,000 is subscribed, it will be duly presented to the General, with "all the honors." The aforenamed, it is believed, will be made up before New Year's day. Other citizens of New York have presented Gen. Grant a three thousand dollar horse.

MR. STEVENS'S POSITION.—Throughout the whole of the late war, when the rebels had active possession of from one to ten States, the Government and the people of the United States maintained that those States were still in the Union; now that the war is over and the rebels have been conquered, and their bogus governments displaced, and we have possession, it is proposed to consider those States out of the Union. This is an absurd position, and yet it is the one that Mr. Stevens desires to put the country in.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

VERY HIGH CHURCH.—A peculiar feature of the services at the Episcopal Chapel of St. Alban's, in Forty-seventh street, New York, on Christmas Eve, was to have been a midnight service, with the administration of the Eucharist. This is said to be the first time that any such service was held in a Protestant church in this country, though the practice is not an uncommon one in England with the ecclesiastics of the High Church persuasion.

BUTTER DEALERS SWINDLED.—Several butter merchants in Chicago have been swindled through the operations of one of their number named J. E. Burnham. Parties trusted him with money to buy butter, Burnham made large purchases on the strength of the money, and then resold the purchases to a certain firm, taking a check in payment. The amount so realized is $20,000.

CHURCHES IN LONDON IN 1851 AND 1865.—In 1851 there were 1,007 churches, with sittings for 584,738 persons. In 1865 there are 1,116 churches, with sittings for 827,860 persons. Since 1851 109 churches and 243,036 sittings. In 1851 the population of London was 2,362,236. In 1865 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 3,035,230, an increase of 673,258 persons.

WOOL, during the last two or three years, has brought exceptionally high prices—often it purported for a great article—and we have usually been farmers have still one to three years' clip on hand which they haven't yet been able to get cash for. By-and-by, they will be selling it for fifty or sixty cents per pound, and we shan't be shedding the first tear.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman writing to the *Chicago Tribune*, suggests the inefficiency of the Fire Department of that city, and says, that in order to obtain a perfect means of extinguishing fires, it will be necessary to employ a servant who can reach the fire fifteen minutes earlier.

The *American Quarterly Review* contains a letter from W. G. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about seven thousand. The republic was founded more than fourteen centuries ago, on moral principles, industry and piety, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and dissensions which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regiment, chosen every six months, by the representatives of the people, sixty-six in number; who are elected every six months by the people. The taxes are light; the farm houses are near the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

A meeting of the Irish Liberal members of Parliament was held in Dublin, at which a series of resolutions were passed denouncing the established Church of Ireland as a grievous wrong, specifying the Queens University shall be placed upon an equality with all other colleges, and in favor of popular education and the development of the manufacturing and industrial interests of Ireland. Until these conditions they resign their support of the new English ministry.

The Huntsville *Advocate* says: "We are glad to find that our people are active in the performance of farming operations for the next year, and are getting ready to engage in the cultivation of cotton with energy. Small farmers are planting with hands principally, and working their own lands, and only hire help to a limited extent. This class, who have land of their own, can make more money than they ever did before, and will do so—will make money rapidly by persevering industry. At present prices, and we see no reason for a decline, cotton farming is the most profitable pursuit that can be engaged in. Work on a farm will pay better than ever before.

An exchange says of the church in Mexico: "It has one arch-bishop, eight bishops, ten thousand inferior clergy of all orders. It is the richest church in the world, and has an income of $50,000,000 a year, and millions in cathedrals, churches, etc., valued at $500,000. The income of the arch-bishop is $12,000, and those of the seven bishoprics united is $60,000. The arch-bishop is the financial as well as the ecclesiastical head of the church, and from him there is there is a similar person in each diocese, by whom the vast property is controlled."

There are in France 18,711,057 women and 18,645,570 men. Of these 8,879,016 are unmarried, 1,427,257 of whom are widows. The number of married men who live with their wives is 7,896,709. The proportion of widows of twenty to widowers of the same age is 820 to 21.

The Jersey City *Times* publishes an account of the return of a soldier to his family, in that city, who had, as they thought, been buried by them some months since, with all the honors usual regard of expense. They, as is stated, refuse or are unable to recognize him, although the neighbors do so without difficulty.

Glasgow is to be "improved," and 21,480 persons will be turned out of their homes by the operation. This number does not include a monthly population who will be moved by the proposed alterations of twelve streets to be widened.

England has thirteen million dollars worth of property in the Chilian bonded warehouses at Valparaiso, which are exposed to the fire of the Spanish Admiral in case he bombards the city.

Kansas is to have a State University, to be located at Lawrence. It has an endowment of 46,000 acres of land, and $50,000 as an initiatory investment, and its prospects are said to be very encouraging.

New York is going to have a charity ball that shall eclipse the Prince of Wales, Japanese and Russian balls, all of which were really magnificent. The Academy of Music and Irving Hall have been engaged—the latter to be used for the supper-room. It is believed that $75,000 will be realized, as the tickets are nominally $20 each, and many of those will be sold at a much higher price. Delmonico prepares the supper for the *crème de la crème* who will be there.

By Direction of Judge Sutherland, a verdict for $256,225 67 was rendered in the Supreme Court, Circuit, in New York, in favor of the Union National Bank, against Morris Ketchum. Plaintiffs brought the action to recover the above stated value of a check drawn by defendants, on the American Exchange Bank, and transferred by the payee to plaintiffs, but not presented it for payment, which was refused, under circumstances already well known to the public. The verdict, however, is subject to the opinion of the General Term.

A person for many years government interpreter for several of the tribes on the plains gives it as his belief that the various tribes of Indians are determined to unite in the spring for the purpose of wiping out the white population in the mountains. Bent, the chief who led the attack in which Merwin and others were killed and the stock of the Butterfield overland despatch for 100 miles was driven off, has declared that the whites shall not settle on his hunting grounds, and that the stage lines shall not pass through his country.

Secretary McCulloch is on a visit to New York, mainly, as is reported, on business connected with the appointment of a successor of the late Hon. Preston King, as Collector of the port of that city. The name of Sub-Treasurer Van Dyck is mentioned in connection with the significant place. The visiting of the Secretary, it is said, has nothing to do with money matters. That the Treasury is easy, and will make a better show for December than any preceding month.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the workmen on the western end of the Lake tunnel have now reached a distance from the shore shaft of 4,705 feet—only 55 feet short of one-half the tunnel. The excavation in the lake shaft has reached the full depth, and within a day or two the workmen will begin to tunnel toward shore. By the close of the year very little more than one-half of the line will remain to be cut out, and all will be in order for prosecuting the undertaking from both ends simultaneously.

The qualification of voters which it is proposed in Congress to introduce into the District of Columbia, is this—that all male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who can read the Constitution in the English language and write their own names, shall be voters. That, if enacted, will limit out some whites in that district and admit not a few of the colored men.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the Board of Fire Engineers of that city have purchased the Libby rotary steam fire-engine. They weigh 9,000 pounds, and are capable of throwing a stream of 220 feet at a pressure of only 95 pounds, discharging 600 gallons of water per minute.

The lately published police report of New York for the year, shows that the arrests of males for various offenses, amounted to 18,759, while the arrests of females were only 2,019. This proportion of the sexes corresponds very closely with that of previous exhibits, and with the statistics made in other large cities of this country and Europe.

Monterey, Missouri, which six years ago was a flourishing city of 30,000 inhabitants, is now a still more flourishing one of 60,000, a ratio of growth which even exceeds that of cities, especially inferior ones like Monterey, could hardly reach.

A young man in London recently died from the effects of looking at a lithograph of a picture, which he said "was very pretty, of all manners of colors." Bladders of blood an inch long appeared on his eye-lids and in a short time his eyes became a black jelly like mass.

The English are preparing for an exhibition of power in India, after the Jamaica pattern. The English manufacturers have been making large quantities of "grey cloth" for the Indian market, but now lately the article has proved inferior quality, and they refuse to purchase any more of it. This refusal to be cheated by loyal English subjects will be reported at home, and the offenders will learn what it is to defy the British lion.

General Butler's celebrated tower near Bermuda Hundreds, from which, for so many months, lynx-eyed sentinels prried into the movements of the rebel troops, was the other day sold at public auction for the sum of five dollars. There were at least thirty cords of good timber in the structure. All of the other Governmental property brought remarkably high prices.

It is estimated that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens's proposition to double the pensions, and that from the Military Committee of the House to equalize bounties, if passed, will take a hundred millions from the Treasury.

It is said that over five millions of dollars have been received into the Fenian Treasury during the past five years, and the expectation is that within the next year more than ten millions will be secured.

The Jamaica plantation oligarchy are bound to make the most of the occasion furnished by the late negro riot. A letter from Jamaica says: It is likely that the Constitution will undergo a change, and that instead of the Queen's rule, henceforth the colony will be governed by the planters exclusively. Herein lies the whole secret of the importance given to the riot.

Obituary.

Died, in San Francisco, on the 18th inst., Matthew Hall McAllister, the first United States Circuit Judge ever appointed for California. Few men have possessed such varied talents as Mr. McAllister; fewer still have combined so much that was delightful in private life with so many of the qualities that insure success in a public career. A native of the State of Georgia, Mr. McAllister finished his preparatory studies at Princeton College, New Jersey, and became a student of law under the direction of Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. In 1827 he established himself in his native city Savannah in the practice of law. In 1837, he received of the appointment of United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia, which office was appointed United States Circuit Judge for California. His court was scarcely closed for a single day in the great San Francisco fire, and prepared and written out with such care that they have been published by one of his sons without the revision, for a most desirable volume for the use of his successors. He married in early life, Miss Cutler, sister of Dr. Cutler of the Episcopal Church. She survives with five sons and one daughter to mourn their irreparable loss.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts,
Lew's Extracts,
Lubin's Soaps,
Lubin's Toilet Waters,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Fine Perfume Boxes,
Cut Glass Bohemia Ware,
Toilet Sets,
Puff Boxes, French,
Florida Water,
Farina Cologne,
Silk Stockings,
Silver Hair Powder,
Also, a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Medicinal Liquors, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dyes, Paints, &c., of the very best grades, at prices very low.

Shell Hair Brushes,
Inlaid Hair Brushes,
Toilet Mirrors,
Shaving Brushes,
Dressing Cases,
Fine English Razors,
Fine Pocket Blades,
Fine Wallets, Morocco,
Cigar Cases,
Cigar Holders,
Ladies' Purses,
Watch Stands,
Turkish Towels,
Ladies' Companions,

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Successors to N. McClarran & Co.,
dec22 85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT! TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, for same weight, than any other. Equal to any offered. Superior to Liberty Lead or white than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is warranted to be more and better work, at a given cost than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is warranted to be more and better work, at a given cost than any other.
Liberty Lead is more free from impurities and is warranted to be more and better work, at a given cost than any other.
Try the best, it is the cheapest. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Paint and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth Street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—A House, by the first of April, by a man and wife, containing from four to six rooms, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, stating terms and location, "J. P.," Commercial office. dec22-3t

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny cities. References given if required. Address T. T. E., at COMMERCIAL OFFICE. dec22-3t

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE

WANTED—A first class Ware- house on or near Liberty street. Address BOX 442, Pittsburgh Postoffice. dec21-3t

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A Situation in the Dry Goods business for the last six year's experience. Address A. B., Postoffice, Pittsburgh. dec21-3t

WANTED—By a young man from England, a situation as clerk or Messenger in a store. Good references. Address F. A., Postoffice. dec22

WANTED—A Situation in a Wholesale or retail Store as Book-Keeper or Assistant Book Keeper by a young man that can work and is not afraid to do it. Wages no much object. Address "A. A. M." Commercial office. dec18-3t

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half in interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent to Green river in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in one simple, and leases upon about 1,200 acres more. The property would be valuable to add to the capital of a company possessed of sufficient funds for separate organization. A liberal quarter from which the property goes with the property. Address H, Commercial office, Pittsburgh. dec21-3t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—To secure, by April 1st, 1866, a good small HOUSE, with say six rooms, good cellar and well located throughout. Must be in a good neighborhood, within 15 miles of Post Office. Allegheny preferred. Address "C. C. 62 Reason street, Allegheny. mo8-tf

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant.—Allegheny preferred. Address dec21 "C. C." Commercial office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agent—We want an enterprising person in this city to represent the "Pictorial Book of Anecdote." Many thousands are already without capital. For particulars address BOOTH & WILSON, Cincinnati, O. nov27-3m

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large octavo volume of **1,000** pages, profusely illustrated with over **150** fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. The work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. dec21-6w2w

WANTED—A few more Agents to canvass Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio, for Holland's Life of Lincoln, Abbott's Civil War, and Perry and Nasby Papers. The best selling books published. Send for circular. EMERY & HOWE, 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. dec22-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

People's Candidate for Mayor.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Esq.

WILL BE SUPPORTED FOR MAYOR by all who are opposed to ballot box stuffing and fraud—who condemn the high handed dictation of party leaders that despise the rank and file, and refuse to listen to their solemn protests and affidavits. Mr. Blackmore has not fraternized with, nor sought the friendship of that turbulent portion of the community who, by the election of another, may hope for immunity from punishment for their crimes. He is a high-toned, reputable citizen, of high moral qualities, an ardent supporter of our glorious Union, who has contributed largely of his means, (perhaps more than any other single citizen) for the suppression of the rebellion. He will not turn a deaf ear to the calls of justice, law and order. We can confide in him, and hope by his election to avert the two years carnival of misrule and crime with which we are threatened.

dec22-td YOX POPULI.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, New Haven and Toonsista Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, January 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing an assessment on the stock, by order of the Board of Directors.

dec23 J. C. YOUNG, Secretary.

GOLD THIMBLE LOST.

On Saturday afternoon, on either Market or Fifth street, a GOLD THIMBLE, with owner's name in full on outside, encased in a blue morocco box. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Commercial office. dec21-3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the firm of S. K. KANE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of November, 1865.

dec23-3t S. K. KANE & CO.

FOR SALE—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
dec25

FOR SALE—I RM AUTHORIZED to sell fifty-two acres of land, situated in the Charters Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three quarters of a mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being in a high state of cultivation on the north by a hill, and having a southern exposure. It is also supplied with a never failing spring in front, on the public road.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
dec25

FOR SALE—

That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling, No. 98, Wylie street, fronting on Sandusky style with twelve rooms, range in the kitchen, with hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling purposes now offered for sale. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

dec23-3t B. McCLAIN & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Jacob Negley, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement.

dec21-6t SAMUEL SPAHR, Ex'r.

B. RICHMOND KEITH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch st.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Galusha Anson, North Bridgewater; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston; Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec2-3m

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,

HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,

EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,

PLATE and SHEET IRON,

REAPER BAR IRON,

FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,

COAL SCREEN IRON,

CUT NAILS and SPIKES,

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

Oil Well Tubing.

Warehouse: 115 Water and 108 Front street, Branch House: 122 and 124 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec23-3m

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF ST. LOUIS

ON ITS

Fourth Dividend Day, Nov. 10, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills		$594,391 79
U. S. Bonds with Treas'r for circulation	200,000 00	
U. S. Bonds with Treas'r for Deposits	125,000 00	
U. S Bonds on hand	174,050 00	
Other United States Securities	23,514 21	
Fractional accounts	3,259 61	
Compound Interest Notes	$308,000 00	
Specie and Legal Tender	653,800 00	
Bank Notes and Checks	90,576 27	
Due from Banks	191,037 36	
		1,304,013 63
		2,440,308 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital		200,000 00
Due Depositors, U. S. T'r and Banks		2,001,810 32
Circulation		152,360 00
Net Surplus, after paying Expenses, Taxes and Fourth Dividend		76,093 98
		2,440,266 30
Surplus fund at our last Dividend		60,298 10
Profits since last Dividend		15,758 29
		106,156 69
Expenses of last six months	11,223 03	
Taxes of last six months	5,837 68	
5 per cent. Div. declared this day	10,000 00	30,060 71
		76,095 98

DIVIDENDS PAID.

No. 1, May 5, 1864	5 per cent 7,049 00
No. 2, November 10, 1865	5 per cent 10,000 00
No. 3, May 15, 1865	5 per cent 15,000 00
No. 4, November 10, 1865	5 per cent 10,000 00
	37,049 00

E. H. JONES, Cashier.

dec25-3t

DOCTOR E. DONNELLY,

Office, 85 Fifth street, above Smithfield.

Special attention given to all cases requiring surgical operations. dec19-6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR

MAYOR.

PITTSBURGH, December 20, 1865.

TO JAMES BLACKMORE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, Citizens of Pittsburgh, feeling that the new plan of nominating candidates for our municipal offices, recently adopted by the Union Republican party, has failed, so far in bringing about any advantage to the citizen voters generally and having observed the unscrupulous manner in which the Board of Return Judges, by a majority of partisans, disposed of the Protests and Affidavits of respectable citizens against shameless corruption, thus, in effect, stilling the popular voice, take this occasion to request that you will permit your fellow citizens—*without distinction of party*—to submit your name as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE for the MAYORALTY, at the next municipal election. We take this step with full confidence in the belief that as an honorable, upright and dignified citizen, who would watch well the great interests of this city, we can elect you to that important office, feeling assured that our fellow citizens have not yet decided to surrender their rights as voters, nor their fixed desires for the welfare of our city.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,

Phillip James,	I C Brettbacin,
Rowland D Jones,	Henry Smith,
Thos Bigham,	David Moor,
I D Meyer,	Fred Jacobs,
H Cameron,	P Schmidt,
W H Hogan,	M Schuler,
Ellen Hogan,	Wm Gibson,
Horace S Snowden,	Wm Brown,
George Cleaver,	A H Morton,
Wm Thompson,	Jos Hastings,
Robert Gray,	Henry Kratz,
S S Negley,	Phillip Schaal,
Jas Gray,	John Magal,
Wm Blackmyer,	Phillip Gross,
Henry Wagner,	Peter Gessner,
Robert Reid,	Henry Bast,
John Harvey,	Chas Stoltz,
Jas Cochran,	William Rayford,
Hugh Lawrence,	Charles Kemp,
Hugh Loughrey,	Jacob Linker,
Gen Brown,	Andrew Painter,
Isaac Rhea, Jr,	Wm Voelcker,
H Hufton,	H Mutzfeldt,
Henry Cass,	Andrew Wilden,
John A Ehler,	Jos A Bell,
Saml Patterson,	Mike Stoehr,
Henry Lang,	B H Lashers,
John Hartford,	Timothy Sullivan,
James Jackson,	Lewis Berkowitz,
Asa Herlihy,	Henry Haase,
Matthew Kemp,	John J Walker,
G W Cochin,	C P Berry,
Chas P Shaner,	J Schwarhart,
Wm Lyon,	Chas Nelson,
Wm Hamilton,	Peter Bickel,
Philip Blume,	John Williams,
Wm Lyon,	John Rannels,
J F Garre,	Ernest Glasser,
J Albert Awkart,	Jno Bangert,
M Cahill,	B F Seitz,
Joseph Selin,	Henry Wandel,
Patrick Fink,	John Horn,
P Hulon Lally,	Jacob Lutendorf,
Phillip J Meyer,	Ornest Nickel,
Jas Grimes,	Frederick Hoffmann,
Thos Reese,	C Buttorff,
Jos Hoag,	Jacob Fitzsimons,
D Bell,	Geo Winterstein,
Martin Wolf,	Eugene Rogers,
Geo Wanded,	Henry Fisher,
Jno Fink,	Lukas Geyser,
Geo Grant,	G G Jones,
Jno Fagan,	N Gerstle,
H J Weber,	Henry Myers,
Richard Arnold,	Chas Low,
Conrad Zeigler,	Jacob Zimmer,
T A Shafer,	Adam Becker,
Jno Mooney,	Jno Kuntz,
John A Bowser,	Jno Kuntz,
David Gelvin,	Henry Peters,
J M Swig,	Hon H Logan,
Frank Dietrick,	Peter Mahon,
John O Conner,

The Daily Commercial

Wilson's Christmas Hymn.

No war, or battle's sound,
Was heard the world around;
The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The hooked chariot stood
Unstained with hostile blood;
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng;
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their Sovereign Lord was by.

But peaceful was the night,
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began:
The winds with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kist,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.

The stars, with deep amaze,
Stand fixed in steadfast gaze,
Bending one way their precious influence;
And will not long their fellow fight,
For all the morning light,
Or Lucifer that often warned them thence;
But in their glimmering orbs did glow,
Until the Lord himself bespake, and bid them go.

And, though the shady gloom
Had given them leave to roam,
The sun himself withheld his wonted speed,
And hid his head for shame,
As his inferior flame
The new-enlightened world no more should need:
He saw a greater Sun appear
Than his bright throne or burning axletree could bear.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or ere the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustic row;
Full little thought they then,
That the mighty Pan
Was kindly come to live with them below:
Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was all their business, all their limpkins so busy keep.

When such music sweet
Their hearts and ears did greet,
As never was by mortal fingers strook;
Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the stringed noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took:
The air such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heavenly close.

At last surrounds their sight
A globe of circular light,
That with long beams the shamefaced night arrayed;
The helmed Cherubim,
And sworded Seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings displayed,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.

Such music (as 'tis said)
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
While the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the well-balanced world on hinges hung,
And cast the darksome entrails deep
And bid the weltering waves their oozy channel keep.

Ring out ye crystal spheres,
Once bless our human ears,
If we have power to touch our senses so;
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony,
Make up full concert to the angelic symphony.

For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold;
And speckled vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould;
And hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the peering day.

Yea, truth, and justice then
Will down return to men,
Orbed in a rainbow; and, like glories wearing,
Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering;
And Heaven, as at some festival,
Will open wide the gates of her high palacehall.

THE OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The recent annual session of this Society, in our city, was one of marked interest, and we regret that the full occupation of our columns at the time prevented our furnishing complete details of the daily meetings.

The show of fruit was unusually fine, contributed, however, mainly from abroad, since orchardists in this vicinity were not favored the past year with any crop to speak of.

The subject of pruning received the first attention of the society, eliciting much interesting talk about methods and time, but revealing nothing new. In the course of the relation of experiences, however, the manuring of peach trees had some advocates. The method especially referred to comprised the heaping of earth around each tree so as to reach the lower limbs, extending out six to ten feet. The expense of this was regarded as not justifying the labor.

It was generally agreed that the matter of whether grapes were pruned in autumn or spring, though the former time afforded, in the opinion of some, the best facilities for planting.

THE DISCUSSION ON STRAWBERRIES,

Came up in the regular order of business and the revision of the catalogue of varieties.

Crimson Cone, Genesse, Hooker and Monroe Scarlet were condemned as unprofitable. Fillmore, Triumph de Gand, Wilson's Albany and Russell were general favorites in all parts of the State.

A vote was taken as follows, each member of the society voting from his actual experience, for the best six varieties: Wilson's Albany, 16; Fillmore, 15; Triumph de Gand, 13; Russell, 11; McAvoy, 9; Golden Seedling, 8; Agriculturist, 7; Longworth, 3; Burr's N. Pine, 1; Extra Early, 1; Hovey, 1; Iowa, 1; Wilson's Albany and Russell were declared the best pistillate; Crimson Cone, 2; Jenny's Seedling, 1; Trollope's Victoria, 1; Cutter's Seedling, 1; British Queen, 1.

The Buffalo Seedling, Agriculturist, Fillmore and Jucunda were considerably discussed, and the latter particularly recommended.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Knox plants in beds containing three rows each, with an alley two and a half feet wide between the beds. Plants are twelve inches apart in the rows and the runners are kept constantly from one another.

In setting out grapes, always put strawberries between the rows of grapes, when they remain and do well from four to five years. Uses hand-cultivator most exclusively. The cultivation consists in keeping the ground loose and perfectly clean; does not manure, but in the fall covers beds with straw. Has used salt, but not recommended, but hoeches machine straw also; the straw is spread evenly and lightly over the beds, about April 1, and they are carefully uncovered by drawing the straw close up to the plants, and rather under the leaves of the plants. Takes straw from the ground and clean, and also serves as a mulch during the season; renews his beds every four years.

Mr. Knox's secret is "introduce garden culture into the fields and keep all runners out of the spring plants." He prefers to plant in the spring. Members who had most success with strawberries have pursued a similar plan where labor could be obtained. In the neighborhood of Cincinnati, the plan of breaking up new ground and planting to strawberries which soon cover the ground, is still practiced to a great extent. The President remarked that many failures of new plantations could be attributed to too deep planting, which is fatal to the plant. The crown of a strawberry plant should never be covered with earth.

THE BLACKBERRY

Was next on the list. Mr. Knox had no doubt but the blackberry would amply repay attention and care, as well, probably, as the strawberry. The New Rochelle stood at the head of the list, having been found very desirable all through the State. The Wilson and Kittanning had not been sufficiently tried to be appreciated. Newman's Thornless had failed to be thought worthy of a place. White blackberries are not appreciated. S. B. Marshall had found Dorchester in a natural state, about Massillon, and bearing well, but the fruit is somewhat insipid.

Dr. Warder wished to see more care taken with some of the natives, some of which produce berries finer in texture than the New Rochelle. He was planting some of them at present. Mr. Campbell had found the native sort did not flourish with cultivation. Mr. Scott had never found any New Rochelle to equal the wild sorts of N. w. England. He was about to plant some of the latter, and would report at another time. In this connection the Dewberry, or Trailing Blackberry, was mentioned. This flourishes in places—in fact the second year, but no member had tried it under cultivation, except Mr. Ratliff, of Richmond, Indiana, who said that it did not prosper well with him, and, therefore, although he found them flourishing in a wild state in the vicinity.

RASPBERRIES.

The American Black Cap was first on the list, and was thought by several members to be identical with the Doolittle. Mr. Mears said that Mr. Doolittle had told him they were the same. Miami—This variety is grown very extensively for the Cincinnati market, and bears well. It has been confounded with the American Black Cap, but is distinct and much more productive. The fruit is of a brownish black, and is more conical than the Doolittle. Doctor Warder was satisfied, from seeing the two sorts together, that the Miami is quite distinct and larger than the other.

Ohio Ever Bearing.—Mr. Buchanan: This is a seedlingmal black-cap Raspberry. The first crop is a very good one, and the second crop is smaller. It needs good cultivation, and he found rather hard to propagate.

Mr. Mears said that it must be propagated from young canes, and had modified his plan in getting a good first crop and then making it bear a second in July and August, and later, all through the season. He cuts down, in March, the plants thoroughly cultivated and continually growing, and then by pruning the old wood constantly away the new shoots bear a good crop of fruit, and a succession is thus kept up with ease. Mr. M. has many plants of this variety growing and finds they produce well and profitably. Mr. Knox finds no profit in overbearing Raspberries. Out of season he thought this fruit was not desirable. In the Fall there are other fruits which are more acceptable to the general taste. A variety grown about Xenia, Ohio, and known as the "Every-day," was supposed to be the same as the Ohio Ever-Bearing, and was therefore dropped from the list.

Kirtland—Injustice was often done to this variety by letting it sucker too much. A plant can not bear and sucker at the same time. Mr. Campbell spoke very well of this variety; he kept down the suckers and had plenty of fruit. No frost injured it, and he had found it bore hardling very well.

Purple Horned, Yonet, Imperial and Souche—These varieties had not been generally tried in this State. Mr. Knox wished that the members would try them.

He had found them very good—indeed, the best of their class of half hardy raspberries, which require a slight covering in winter, to enable them both well. Recommended the utility of careful treatment for their size, flavor and productive qualities.

GRAPES.

Modes of propagating elicited wide discussion, and the relation of a greatly varied experience. So indefinite must be the conclusions derived from it that the subject of grape-growing must be regarded as empirical. The point agreed on most precisely was that robust plants must be had for the vineyard, no matter how produced.

GRAPE CULTURE.

In Missouri, the ground is usually plowed deeply, twenty-two to twenty-four inches, and subsoiled with a strong team, so as to render the soil loose and fine. The grapes are then planted in rows, six feet apart—the strong-growing sorts from eight to ten feet apart in the rows. Delaware about three feet. Brought that grape roots extended to a great distance, laterally, and that only the tap roots went so far down as had been known. Observed that very different soils the grape flourished, but seemed to prefer rather heavy clays and clayey loams. Pure sand is not for grapes, as the wood will not ripen. The drift soil of the lake shore, is particularly good for grapes. With regard to the adaptations of different varieties to various kinds of soil, we have much to learn. From experience it is found that the Concord flourishes on a variety of soils, and Catawba seems more liable to rot on still clay.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO GRAPES

Became an interesting part of the discussions of the Society. The Thrips—"*Fatigonia Vitis*"—was admitted to be the most pestilential. The various experiments to compe the ravages of this insect, or destroy it, were harmless; but it was not generally agreed that Whale-oil soap had been perfectly efficacious. Coal was of incalculable good utility. Tobacco smoke, repeated, will have accomplished much, though often regarded sulphur as the specific.

Mildew on the leaves of grapes.

Diana—Mr. Ratcliffe said that many persons had not succeeded so well with this variety. It does not do well on a cold soil, and succeeds everywhere it grows rampantly. Mr. Westervelt thought it too tender. Mr. Brehler—It improves on acquaintance, having done better the past season than before. Mr. Knox had never found it to fail all the time in this neighborhood. I thought it one of the best grapes. A mixture—say soft water sweetened for like sugar—induced members not to reject any sort because one year's failure.

Concord—Had a good many friends among the gentlemen present. All agreed that immense numbers of this variety were being planted. In Missouri it is thought to produce very good wine, and yields more wine to its weight than any other sort. Twelve pounds of grapes usually give one gallon of wine; it should be weighed, and left on the vine as long as possible. This variety seems to become better further South, and the Concord ripened in Missouri is very much better than the Concord of New York. The skin is more tender, and the pulp is softer, more juicy, and richer.

FRUIT REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the examination of "new and rare fruits," reported "that the exhibition is largeand particularly fine, and although comparatively few of them may be said to be new or rare, yet there are many that are worthy of attention." Of these, they called attention to the Ben. Davis, 2,292 of Tompkins county, White Pippin, Peck's Pleasant, Wagener, Rambo, Evening Party, Holland, London Sweet, Patterson Sweet, Fort Miami, Spafford Russett, Pear Apple, Forest Rambo, Golden Pippin, W. W. Pearmain, Belmont, Wheaton, Jonathan, Laguire, Harmont, Hemwell, Esopus, Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Ladies' Sweeting, Belmont Golden Pippin, and May Duke.

The display of thirty-five varieties of pears, by Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, was referred to as having exhibited a fine view sorts of, or nearly all, of good to fine quality.

In conclusion, the committee say, they "hope they will be excused from a more full examination of this beautiful collection, but prefer to ask an addition to the number, of the whole society, and have them considered in the deliberations of the Whole, when the discussion of pears takes place."

It was moved by Mr. Heaver, that currants should be brought into more prominent consideration.

The meeting of the Society was one of unquestionable advantage to those fruit-growers who had the privilege of listening to the discussions and relation of the experiences of earnest pomotees to Pomology.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: John A. Warder, of Hamilton county, President; G. W. Campbell, of Delaware county, Vice President; M. H. Bateman, of Lake county, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE. —** The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company, have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 55 Market street, on and after December 30th. Transfer books closed on the 27th. ROBT. D. THOMPSON,
dec23-2t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PENNA. RR. CO.,
Philadelphia, December 23, 1865.

☞ **NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.** — The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 238 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The election for President and Directors will be held same day and place. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
dec22-td

OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, December 21, 1865.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** the stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company for the election of a President and Directors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.
E. W. STERVELET, Secretary.
dec22-2t

OFFICE OF THE ELDORADO OIL CO.,
No. 57 corner Fifth and Wallace sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1865.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a dividend of SIX CENTS PER SHARE, free from taxes, on the present Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1866, at the office of the Company.

Transfer Books will be closed on the 23d and reopened on the 29th inst.
R. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.
dec22-td

☞ **CITY OF ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.**—The Union Republican Voters of the City of Allegheny, are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding election in their Wards and Precincts respectively, on SATURDAY, December 30th, 1865, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. on the day named, for the purpose of electing DELEGATOR OF THE POOR and WARD OFFICERS.

The officers holding said election are requested to confine the voting to the Union Republican voters. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That each candidate for Mayor and City Officers notify the Chairman of the Executive Committee on or before the 23d inst., of their willingness to abide by the nomination, and those failing to comply with this resolution, the votes shall not be counted. JOSIAH KING, Chairman,
SAM. HASTINGS, Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE.—Bids will be received** at this office until the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, for leading that part of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal lying between Blairsville and the West side of the Allegheny river, Pittsburgh, to be used as a portion of a public highway.

THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
Chief Engineer.
OFFICE, CANAL DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Harrisburg, December 1st 1865.
dec4-td&lat

☞ **DIRTY RUN COAL COMPANY.**—The Corporators named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Dirty Run Coal Company," approved the 16th day of March, A. D., 1865, will open books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Dirty Run Iron Works, Duquesne Borough, on the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, at 9 o'clock P. M. of said day.

JAMES M. BAILEY,
WILLIAM McKEE,
JAMES E. SCHOUP,
R. H. PAINTER,
WILLIAM SHILLTON,
Corporators.
dec12-20t

DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY,
Office corner Point and Wayne streets,
Pittsburgh, November 15th, 1865.

☞ **NOTICE.**

An assessment of ONE CENT PER SHARE has been made on the basis of new Stock of the "Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company," payable on or before the 30th day of November, 1865, at Henry Everts, No. 99 Liberty Street.
nov21-tf W. W. HERRON, Secretary.

☞ **THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING** made arrangements are now prepared to

RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS

through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McGrew's Landing and Thomesh, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above points at the lowest additional charges, from the original bills of lading.

PARKER & CASTLE.
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865. nov14-3m

☞ **PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.**

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of

Homœopathia and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 291 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D.
October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 15, 1865.

☞ **NOTICE.**

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness, single and pair, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourself.
H. B. VANDORAN.
sep18-tf

☞ **EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS** letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers on the estate of JOHN M. FARRY, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
J. R. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
Executors.
Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec9-6w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 152 Smithfield st., South door from Virgin Alley

PYRITIES.

The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrities or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec18 3m] Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

16,000 LBS. BEEF HAMS.
25,000 lbs. new Dried Peaches, in quarters & halves.
18,000 " Tallow, in hogsheads.
5,000 " Hams. (Mitchell & Ladd's brand.)
5,000 " Hams.
30 barrels Leaf Lard.
20 kegs "
500 boxes extra Mess Beef, (Mitchell & Ladd's brand.)
20 dozen Beef Tongues.
50 bushels Flax seed.
500 lbs. bunched feathers in 5-lbs ties.
2,000 dozen 2 lbs. Canned Peaches, (Anderson & Stetson.)
1,000 " Pie Apples.
In store and for sale at
COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
dec15 12 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Re-engagement of

MADAME CELESTE.

MONDAY, December 25th, afternoon performance, CINDERELLA.

To conclude with,

KATE KEARNEY.

Evening performance,

THE FRENCH SPY.

To conclude with,

THE DUKE'S SIGNAL.

GRAND CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY CITY,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1865,

AT THE GERMAN TRINITY CHURCH,

Corner of Smithfield and Sixth streets.

PART I.

1. Overture. Cantante for the Organ. Prof. Wamelink.
2. Chorus. By C. Kreutzer. Concordia Society.
3. Tenor Solo, "The Tear." Schubert. Mr. S. Applebaum.
4. Trio from the Opera Attila. Verdi. Misses L. and E. Scripps and M. A. Bodelheim.
5. Chorus from the Opera of the Magic Flute. Mozart. Teutonia Society and Organ accompaniment.
6. Solo. Miss L. Mooney.
7. Duet. Tehramenti. By Campana. Messrs. Jos. Applebaum and A. Bodelheim.
8. Chorus. By Weyde. Liederkranz Society.

PART II.

9. Grand Chorus, "Liberty." By Mosenfeld. The associated societies.
10. Solo, "In Verdure Clad," from Haydn's Creation. Miss Lena Scripps.
11. Duet. Miss Mooney and Prof. Wamelink.
12. Chorus. By Mozart. Teutonia Society.
13. Solo. Mr. Heeh Mayoreneau. By Crouch. Miss E. Scripps.
14. Ballad Solo, "Sleep My Dearest." Prof. Wamelink.
15. Tenor Solo, "Am Meer." Shubert. Mr. Jos. Abel.
16. Chorus. "The Chapel." By Becker. Harmonia Society.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at 50 Cents, can be had at all the Music Stores, and at Bachofen & Son's, Smithfield street; also at the door.
dec24

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM AND
Zoological Gardens.
ENTRANCE, NO. 61 FIFTH STREET.

The Most Wonderful Phenomena of the Age!

THE LIVING ESQUELETO, weighs but 7 pounds, and is 80 years old; perfect form, splendid teeth and beautiful hair. Living wild animals, and 10,000 curiosities, all for one price of admission.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A Drug Store in Salem, Ohio.

In consequence of continued ill health, and of close application to business for a period of over three years, I now offer for sale the good will, stock and fixtures of my Drug business, in the town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. Competent druggists are in attendance, whose services may be secured. This business has been constantly on the increase for the past six of twenty years, growing with the growth of the place; has proved itself reasonably profitable, and with an established custom, is considered a desirable opportunity for any person wishing to engage in business. [dec25-6t] ALFRED WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—
At the Gunboat Yard, South Pittsburgh, sheds, lumber, in fences, drill, presses, planer, portable engine and drill, brick, large punch, &c., &c.
dec9-6t SNOWDON & MASON.

BEANS—
100 Barrels Prime Navy,
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

LARD.
10 Kegs No. 1 Lard,
On consignment, and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE IN EAST LIBERTY—
A fine Residence, near the railroad station.
25 acres of Coal Land, surface suitable for gardening, at Larimer's Station, will be sold cheap. Terms easy.
J. S. STRICKLER,
dec8 eod 145 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—
One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 131 feet, width 18 feet, depth 28 inches, bottom 2 inches, width 12 feet, oak on each side.
Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 28 inches, oak bottom.
For further particulars inquire at No. 59 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.
oct1-tf

FOR SALE—
Proposals will be received for the purchase of the building situate on the corner of Green and Duncan streets, Birmingham, known as the Old Methodist Church House, and the lot upon which said building is erected, until Friday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at which time said Ward retaining the right to accept or reject the same. Proposals may be left at the store of Mr. JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street.
dec21-2w

FOR SALE—
Two Portable Steam Engines,
Suitable for Petroleum Wells, &c., 10 horse power each, with cylinders 7 inches diameter, 12 inches stroke fly wheels, of late New York manufacture, and very superior in construction.
BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS.
dec8-tf No. 43 Market street.

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny city.
Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
nov4-tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 32 feet long, 36 inches diameter, (new fly wheel 16 feet). Apply at
No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 18 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward.
oct26

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool No. 2. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
nov4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Massachusetts Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner paid, with payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors. JAS. M. COOPER,
dec22-3d Treasurer Mass. Mining Co. of Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and in superior workmanship, all the castings being heavy. Also, Four Engines—7½ inch cylinder, 3 feet stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and hand wheels, boring tools, casings, pipes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ tubing, Bown joints, pump barrels, pole, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Iron.
About 10 tons of new cast Iron.
Kirkham Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply to
STANFIELD HERRON,
24 Wood street.
Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.
dec18

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
Between Fourth and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season.
oct1-ly

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires and can afford immense facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 92 Third street. myl

WALL PAPER,
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
nov11

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
nov29 84 Wood street.

M. WHITMORE, C. R. WOLFF, R. J. DUFF, T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 59 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE WEMYSS.

Grand performance Christmas Afternoon and Evening.

MR. GEORGE C. DAVENPORT,

The talented young actor will appear afternoon and evening, and during the remainder of the week.

Written Postmaster's Orders to-day and night.

Will be presented after weeks of preparation, during which time all the mechanical and artistic skill of the establishment have been brought into requisition the last new sensational drama entitled the

WICKLOW POSTMASTER,

Dramatized from the celebrated novel of Arah Na Pogue with new and beautiful scenery by Mr. Arthur Palmer. New mechanical effects by Wm. Perkins. Now in preparation by Robert Whitton.

Admission to afternoon performance. Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

WILL LECTURE IN

Lafayette Hall,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26th.

SUBJECT—HOME THRUSTS.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28th

SUBJECT—"EARNESTNESS."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Single Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats 25c extra. The Great Crocks hosted the Lecture of November 2, will be good for the lecture of Tuesday evening.

Lecture Thursday evening may be secured at the Library Rooms, Wednesday, December 27, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

LOUIS BAKEWELL, JR., WM. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. L. CALDWELL, H. C. ALDRICH,
JAS. J. DONNELL, C. McKNIGHT,
dec18 Lecture Committee.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield,
Open for the reception of pupils on
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New classes now forming for beginners, Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

A new Class for the German now forming.

WILKINS HALL FOR RENT for Select Balls and Parties. Apply to
PROF. COWPER,
dec22-3t At the Hall, or at the Monongahela House.

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, December 25th, and during the week, the great

ZANFRETTA
PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE,

in an entire change of programme, on Monday evening. For particulars see bills of the day. Grand matinee at 2 o'clock this day. Also, Saturday afternoon.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills printed in the neatest manner in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the above place. Offices rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and terms less exclusive than of the same.
dec28-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
nov8-3m

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm.
dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude Oil.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Refinerie Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street.
oct23m

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 219 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
apl8—aug5-6m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.
nov3-lmeod

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families or individuals, wanting their

LAUNDRY WORK

executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens & Brother, Wylie street, Fifth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store corner of Lenock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate and low.
nov30-3m

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Engine Builders Machinists & Founders,
Morton street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh,
N. B. HATCH President,
WM. MORTON, Superintendent of Foundry,
THOS. McCOY, Master Machinist,
R. P. HATCH, General Superintendent.
nov30-3m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT OAKLAND—SIX ACRES OF LAND, part of which is a beautiful natural knoll, having a fine elevation, overlooking the entire city, country and furnishing a lovely prospect, and is admirably suited for the erection of a fine residence. The land is of good quality, has a fine young orchard, and is three-quarters of a mile beyond the Oakland station, close upon the Passenger Railway. Time will be given before the 1st of January next. It will be offered for sale in parts.

THOMAS J. KEENAN,
dec18-2w Attorney at Law, 117 Diamond street.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the well known tract of COAL LAND situated in Belmont county, Ohio, opposite Wheeling, West Virginia, lying on the west bank of the Ohio river. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad runs through it for three quarters of a mile, so near the coal vein that the cars can be loaded without hauling. The coal is many feet in thickness, from 200 to 260 yards from the Ohio river. The tract contains about four hundred and fifty (450) acres. The land will be sold with or without the timber. Title secure. For terms apply to the undersigned, or to WM. KENNON, Jr.,
WM. KENNON, Sr.,
St. Clairsville, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1865. oct16-3w

Administrators of Joseph Kennon, deceased.

RESIDENCE IN EAST LIBERTY FOR SALE.

Lot 120 feet front by 110 feet deep, with a desirable Frame Dwelling House, two porches, seven rooms, gas and water, cellar, stable, carriage house, chicken houses; young fruit trees, and a grape arbor, and within two minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire of
HUMBERT, HUGHEN & CO.,
dec6-3w 105 Third street.

FOR SALE.

A large and convenient three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 80 Cherry street, containing eleven rooms, and furnished with gas and water. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, by 165 feet deep to an alley. For further particulars inquire of
W. W. THOMSON.
dec15-2w No. 108 Fifth street, opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.

A three-story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, fronting on Canal. Lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, of six rooms, situated No. 201 Sandusky street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec18-tf Attorneys at Law, 114 Fifth street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm pleasantly situated, one-half mile from the town of Beaver adjoining the property of A. R. Dravo, containing 72 acres, 50 of which are cleared, well adapted to Farming or Gardening purposes. The improvements are a New Frame House and other outbuildings. A good supply of water. Apple orchard on the premises. Also, a good stone quarry. For price and terms apply to
HENRY COLE,
nov2-1m Rochester, Pa.

3000 ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A home for everybody—a farm wherever a man can make an independent for himself and family. Lands in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas for everybody. Rich soil, plenty of coal and timber, near a good market. Call on the undersigned, for particulars, or address, and full information, free of charge.
For information, plans, &c., address or inquire of
H. H. BUTLER,
oct Land Agent, 77 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR SALE—
One of the largest REFINER

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Christmas Day.

To-day the grand festival or Christmas will be generally observed by all the Christian churches, but especially by the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches. This day does not revolve in a proper recognition and so it falls on Monday or Saturday. The idea that because it is so near the Sabbath, no extra services are required to be held, is entirely wrong, and ought not to be tolerated. The story which the day suggests is the purest and expanded that was ever conceived. It has to do with every one of whatever age, or sex, or color, or nationality. It relates to their highest and best interests and cannot be too often told. Howeid that it does seem to find even one Christian church closed on a Christmas day. Such will be the case, however, here and elsewhere. In the place of the assembled congregations and the solemn anthems, we shall witness scenes and incidents of a different order, which are proper and becoming enough because they are innocent and not inappropriate to the occasion. In every household the New Christmas morning will be welcomed by old and young. And while each one remembers the beautiful and impressive story it is sure to bring before the mind, all will ferret out pleasures and associations that rejoice the heart and make glad the soul. Even those children are out of bed at an early hour. What with the little dreams running through their brains all night long, quite a mysterious old fellow with a heart as big as all out doors, Santa Claus will have filled with candy and various kinds of presents in a great deal higher over the snow covered tops of the houses, and through the chimney into the bed-chamber, who fills the children's stockings put against the mantle with a rush, and lets down a still greater quantity of joy and loving disposition toward the little ones, and stuffs on the sleeping, rosy-cheeked boys and girls's noses, causing them to sneeze, and they will be hopping the sooty outlet into the cold Christmas morning before it is given to his retreat again—what with all the dreams and their great expectations, and a hundred places or spending the day, and so on, it is to be wondered at that they have slept at all. Up early and off cutiously to the fireplace, on to the well filled stockings, and through and over the big red stockings and goes their young gratifications on their contents. Delighted indeed must be the feelings of liberally Santa Claus must make, there is now no longer any sleep to be had, though the day or night he was obliged to go through the night clouds and peeped out at the window panes. *Presto change!* awoke out of a sound slumber by a terrific interruption in the new magic, or a "revelle" on Charley's snare drum, and the first thing he knows he is called to his mother's chamber, to show her their pretty faced dolls and elegant dresses. Laughter and merriment then and now the order of the day and right smart will be the young ones in observing it. Everybody is up and busy. Pies, cakes, &c., are made to-day. The good-natured cook is more smiling than ever, and sets about her work in the culinary department with unusual spirit. Ma and the young ladies are busy as bees in summer time, arranging the house and getting everything in proper order for the occasion. Sister Sal pa, has retreated into the sitting-room to feast his eyes at the glowing grate, over the columns of his morning paper, and when he hears now and then the merry peal of laughter coming up the little sliding door in the wall, he smiles, he scolds himself for having put a limit to the good wife's purchases of presents. But then makes good for it by giving liberally to the children of poverty, who lay at his door and looking up out of their blue eyes, asks with searching glance, betrays in their cold, pale lit e faces their expectations of something better than a crust of a bone.

This puts him in a pleasant frame of mind, and for the business of the day he goes out and amusement and feels as young as twenty years ago. Christmas bills are not, however, the most agreeable things, especially when it is known that they are numerous and heavy. It is not to be wondered at that the father of a certain family had all his hopes of pleasure for the day nearly crushed out of him on Saturday by the particularly aggravating extent of the items which he had to settle for.

Of course the poor man will take no comfort to-day. The thought of the bills, bills, bills, no doubt, haunted him like a night-mare and broke his sleep last night, for he considers them the worst of human ills. A certain old gentleman, who is afflicted in a like manner, sends in his complaint as follows:

These Christmas bills! those Christmas bills!
They come from Moses, the Brown and the Wills;
For boots and bonnets, lapes and veils;
For children's toys and for grown up frills;
For eggs and steaks, and grogs and grills;
For dancing classes for any and all;
For teaching Jane her runs and trills;
For curing ready's cough and Will's;
For mending doors and windows;
For gin which Mr. H distils;
For Fanny's seal in Arcadia;
For mixtures made of salts and squills
For beer and blisters, beer and pills.

Those Christmas bills! those Christmas bills!
They come from Moses, the Brown and the Wills;
With appendicitis, doubts, and chills,
They float me more than fifty bills.
At Christmas time my comfort ni s;
My bank account is down to zero,
Through thinking of those Christmas bills!

Yesterday, the different churches were well filled with people, in spite of the slippery sidewalks and damp atmosphere. The services were exceedingly interesting and solemn, and everywhere the Christian graces of the Redeemer. All of them were well prepared and eloquent in diction. The choir of one or two churches excelled, which added greatly to the several Sabbath Schools addresses were made to the children in the afternoon. These schools will receive to-day a handsome variety of presents, besides partaking of refreshments.

Our charitable institutions have put fo th their annual appeals for aid in giving to the poor under their care a Christian festival, and it is pleasing to know that in most cases those appeals have been liberally responded to. The Episcopal churches are making extensive preparations to adorn their sanctuaries, and most of them the altars are beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The interior of Trinity is finely decorated, and the altar rich with flowers, and the whole appearance is highly creditable to the taste of the ladies who executed the work. At the fair and holy Peter's, St. James, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, St. John's, Christ's, Grace and Calvary, all the decorations are attractive and in addition to the usual for the regular services of the day as prescribed by the canons of the Church, there will be given in all of them a selection of music, comprising some of the choicest pieces, together with the usual choral services.

The solemn season of Advent has prevented the decorations of the Roman Catholic churches from being completed, but they will be in readiness early at work to-day, and robes, of green will soon cover the interiors, while the altars will be brilliant with flowers. Masses will be sung, together with some of the finest pieces of sacred music.

The inmates of the charitable institutions have been promised the means of making the day a pleasant and happy one.

Should the day and weather prove favorable there will be thousands in attendance at the skating ponds, which are now in fine condition and admirably arranged. Since they have been opened to the public there has not occurred a single accident to mar the pleasures of the merry skaters. They are fashionable resorts and numerously patronized. The only thing that is required to add to the comfort of the skaters is provided for in the most liberal manner. The very kind weather of the past few days has served to disarrange the gay toilettes of the lady skaters; while extensive refreshment rooms, well heated, supplied with the necessaries and indulgers in the sport all the creature comforts which are called into requisition by the coldness of a winter day and the exciting character of the sport. The day will doubtless be a fine one and visitors will no doubt enjoy the pleasure of gliding over the smooth surface of the ice. The ponds will be kept open during the day and evening in order that visitors may keep time to the graceful motions of the happy skaters.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Manager Henderson has gotten up in excellent style the admired pantomime of "Cinderella," especially for the amusement of little folks accompanied with their parents. Several beautiful scenes executed in the best style of Mr. M. Ward, are among the attractions of the piece, and are of themselves worth going to see. In the evening, the famous Madame Celeste will appear in her astonishing performance of the "French Spy"—a performance that is remarkable from the fact that the Madame originally performed it a quarter of a century ago, and is still the superior of her imitators in the cast. The patrons of the Theatre will find that Manager Henderson has not forgotten the occasion, and presents an unusual bill of attractions for his friends.

OPERA HOUSE.—Manageress Eberle announces a genuine novelty for the Christmas holiday. The famous play of "Arran-na-Pogue" is promised for performance this afternoon. With the clever, pleasing and really admirable young actor George Davenport as "Shaun, the Postman," Mr. Davenport comes among us unheralded save by the honest criticism of the metropolitan press, which unite in awarding him praise for unmistakable merit. He is an admirable comedian, who endeavors to adhere to his text, and with applause for a faithful rendition of character unaided by farcical by-play. "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be played this afternoon, and also in the evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Zanfretta Troupe give a grand performance to-day, of pantomime and ballet. Next to the Ravels, the Zanfrettas are the acknowledged best pantomimists in the country, and those who desire to pass a pleasant hour to-day or this evening will not go amiss by attending Masonic Hall. A rare bill is presented for performance, and cannot fail to both please and instruct.

THE MUSEUM.—One of the most popular places of amusement in the city is located at 61 Fifth street, where the interesting collection of wild beasts, wax statuary, cosmoramic views, and bright old locks as well as young. The famous albino Family, with their red eyes and white hair, have been added to the attractions, and that of the skeleton man and the baby woman, make the Museum one of the most interesting places of entertainment in this city. The Museum is open day and night, and is one of the established institutions of the city, well worthy of a visit from young and old.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee—Its Final Meeting.

The final meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the United States Sanitary Commission was held at its rooms, No. 59 Fourth street, on December 18th, 1865, at three P. M. Present—Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President; Messrs. Brunot, Loomis, Watt, Hunter, Fetterman, Batchelor, Dickey, Von Bonnhorst, Eaton, Holmes, Hanna, Hasbrook and Phillips.

Upon motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee having now closed its labors and fulfilled its office and mission, feeders to the entire public their heartfelt thanks for the liberality, patriotism and self-sacrifice which enabled this Committee as their agents to be the channel of relieving so many soldiers and soldiers' widows, and of doing incalculable good to the "cause of the Union."

Resolved, That in addition to the fund now held and set apart for the maintenance and establishment of a Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home, it at the entire funds and assets now in possession of the Treasurer of the Committee be so transferred,

Resolved, That the proper committee be respectfully requested to set forth the present arrangements of the Sanitary Soldiers' Home, temporarily located at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, its necessary appointments, in the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania newspapers, as well as other proper modes of publicity.

Resolved, That this Committee adjourn *sine die*.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

THE ST. CLAIR STREET HOMICIDE.—On Saturday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the case of John Cooley, charged with the murder of a soldier on St. Clair street, some months ago, was brought on trial, which has consumed Messrs. R. E. Carnahan and M. Swarizwelder, made a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the case had been conducted without consent of counsel for the defendant. Mr. Blackmarick opposed the motion, and after a few remarks on the argument, it was agreed that the prisoner's counsel should file their reasons for a discharge, in order to give Mr. Blackmarick an opportunity to be heard, but the court would set upon the matter at its earliest convenience. From the appearance of the difference of opinion between the counsel on either side as to the fact that Cooley is entitled to his discharge, and that if he is not entitled to it he will undoubtedly find it highly place itself right upon the record.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. MCLEAN, Jr. Presi't. | T. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER), SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10, o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 23 1865. AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	107	00
United States 5-20s	107	00
United States 7-30s	97	25
United States 10-08	91	00
United States Certificates	96	50
Gold	141	25
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7's	102	50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79	00
Pittsburgh Gas 6's		87 50
Brotherton's Insurance Co		50 00
Monongahela Insurance Co		42 00
Western Insurance Co		12 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad		12 00
Connellsville Iron Interest	9	50
Connellsville Interest	9	75
Citizens' National Bank		85 50
Exchange National Bank	81	50
Fourth National Bank		114 00
M. and M. National	97	50
Columbia Oil Co	24	75
Cherry Run and Pithole		25

SATURDAY, December 23—P. M.

The immense local business incident to the holiday season makes a brisk money market. There are very few transactions in stocks, however, as the majority of holders are holding off until the new year sets in, when it is generally expected, all the better class of securities as well as many which are speculative, will be sought after, and will rise in value, from the increased demand. We have no sales worthy of notice to-day. The bids at the Board were mostly confined to Governments, which continue about the only the bulk of the balances of individuals as well as corporations.

—The more market, at any advance from present rates, will be the more unfavorably in competition with 7-30s, and be damaged by them, from the fact that, in addition to paying large interest, they have the merit of permanence wanting in most railway shares. During the rebellion, it was popular idea that such property was more valuable than the National debt, on the ground that the rebellion might not be suppressed. The rebellion has been crushed, and all the legal tenders are now funded into the most reliable security, has been pledged beyond redemption to the payment of the Fed ral obligations, which have been made secure beyond all question. The expenses of the present session of Congress will, no doubt, be very heavy, but high prices were paid, based upon earnings supposed to be permanent. Their tenths is now upon the downward turn, and at no distant day the expenditures of 1866 and 1867 may be expected to prove small again.

—The oil dealers on the Allegheny wharf are about organizing a new bank, to be located on Duquesne Way, under the title of the "Petroleum Savings Bank," and the first meeting for the transaction of business will be held in the counting room of the parties concerned in it, there is no doubt but it will prove a profitable concern. The immense amount money that is daily handled in oil transactions, requires a convenient place of deposit for oil dealers, and the establishment of the institution mentioned must be duly